THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., No. 632. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First days of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will henceforth dispatch a Steamer for the River Ports every Tuesday and Friday morning, on the making of the flood tide, without fail, unless prevented by disabling accident.

The succeeding Steamer will be ready to receive Cargo before the clearing of the Steamer under Dispatch, and Merchandize can therefore be shipped on any day at current rates.

Returning—a Steamer will leave Hankow every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Freight intended for the River and stored in the Company's Godowns can be shipped free of measure, other than the Tariff Charge for Storage.

Freight by the Company's Steamers from the River can remain in Godown *six* days, free of charge.

After that time, Storage will be charged at the Tariff Rate; but no charge of coolie hire in landing will be incurred.

At present and until further steamers arrive, built expressly for the traffic, the line will be composed as follows:—

The *Kiangsu*, Captain Berry.
The *Pembroke*, Captain Perkins.
The Chartered Str. *Hankow*, Captain Wolcott
The *Surprise*, Captain Pendleton.
The Chartered Str. *Courtet* Captain Draper.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf Shanghai, 10th July, 1862.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

1,200 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5s. per share on Application, and 15s per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT

"MARTIN WHITE,"

IS NOW PREPARED TO TOW IN THE WOOSUNG AND YANG-TSZE RIVERS.

For further information, apply to
WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. FOGG & Co., punctually attended to.
tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MOORE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.
PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
20ap Shanghai, 29th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. MAHOMED LUDHA being about to leave Shanghai Mr. ROWJEE RAHIM is authorised to sign my Firm by procuration from 1st September next.
per pro. KHAN MAHOMED HABIBBOY,
MAHOMED LUDHA.
23se Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. FARR is admitted a Partner in my business this day, which will be carried on in future in the name of FARR BROTHERS.
FREDERICK FARR.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr DOUGLAS FRAZAR in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1862.
FRAZAR & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the
JOINT UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION AT ROTTERDAM;
and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
18se Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER YUNG is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DENT & Co.
alDec Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPHUS OVERWEG is authorised to sign our Firm.
OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIKS is authorised to sign my name per procuration.
G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. REIMER & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. FOGG TWOMBLY was admitted a Partner in our Firm May 1st, 1862.
The interest and responsibility of Mr. H. N. TWOMBLY in our Firm has ceased.
H. FOGG & Co.
21se Shanghai, June 17th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES H. WRIGHT and MR. WILLIAM STRACHAN MCLEAN are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.
DOW & Co.
20ap Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN and Mr. JAMES MILLISCH were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6de Foochow, 20th May, 1862

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as General Commission Agent under the Style of PRICE & Co.
J. F. PRICE
30sep Ningpo, July 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
R. I. REUBEN.
21se Ningpo, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.
J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS, ceased on the 20th ulto. Mr. ALBERT SEVERS is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.
SEVERS, DUUS & Co.
6se Hongkong, July 30th. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of SEVERS, DUUS & Co.
HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS.
N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

MR. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.
R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.
R. FRANCIS.
R. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. NORTZLI in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June last.
STAMMANN & Co.
1no Tientsin, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port.
JAMES HENDERSON.
1no Tientsin, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.
THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE General Agency and Commission Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned at Canton, has this day been transferred to this Port.
DREYER & Co.
30sep Ying-tsze, (Newchwang) 1st July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.
FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtze).
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Vr. AUGUSTUS BAWLENS HUDSON and of Mr. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON in our Firm ceased on 30th June last.

Mr. HENRY REVERLEY LEMANN and Mr. WILLIAM LEMANN are this day admitted partners.
GILMAN & Co.
20se China, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. HITCHCOCK in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*

Mr. ROBERT BRAND and Mr. RANDAL HUMPSTON CHAMBERS are admitted Partners in our Firm *from the 1st of January.*
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTINE HEARD in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are this day admitted Partners therein.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm under the style of HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*
JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR H. P. SIMSON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.
W. J. ALT & Co.
14se Nagasaki, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.
R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent,
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf E. C

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tsechuikiu, Tien-tsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co
tf Shanghai, 20th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.
ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 20th August, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.
T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	"	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).
ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCIS, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate Building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

ASSURANCES for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CHEFOO, 15th August 1862.

Estate of the Revd. CHARLES JAMES HALL, Missionary, deceased.

IT is requested that Debts to the above mentioned Estate be paid without delay to the Undersigned, and that claims against it be forwarded to him before the 1st day of January 1863.

H. C. MORRISON,
H.M. Consul.

27se Shanghai, 5th September, 1862.

In the Estate of JOHN RIDSDALE *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, who will duly liquidate all claims against it if presented with proper vouchers on or before the 30th instant.

WALTER H. MEDHURST,
Consul and Administrator.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 4th September, 1862. 27-e

NOTICE.

MRS. C. E. HILL is authorized to sign our Firm at this Port in our stead.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

6de Shanghai, 28th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch Firm here from this date.

W. D. CHANDY & Co.

13sep Shanghai, 1st September, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.

September 1st 1862.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. B. M.'s Consul to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Saturday, the 13th of September*, at 3 o'clock P.M. in the Court Room of the Consulate—

The following valuable LOTS OF LAND forming a portion of the CONSULATE GROUNDS.

Lot 1.—A plot of land bounded on the East by the Bund, on the North by Consulate land, West by the Interpreter's House, South by Lot 2.

Measurements of Land available for Building purposes. East, 102 feet. North, 215 „ 6 inches. West, 132 „ 6 „ South, 225 „ 6 „

Total Area 26,562 square feet, being equivalent to *4 mow, 3 fun, 6 le, 6 hoo*, at 7,260 square feet per mow. A portion of this lot, viz., the Bund on the East, has been surrendered for Public Service.

The Beach Land in front of this Lot has been applied for by the Trustees of the Old Riding Course for the purpose of being converted into a public garden and promenade, &c.; should the Foreign Office not come to an arrangement for the above purpose, the land from the Bund to low water Mark will be given over to the purchaser of this Lot, on usual conditions of land surrendered for Public use in accordance with the Land-Regulations.

Lot 2.—A piece of land with dwelling house thereon, bounded on the East by the Bund, on the North by Lot 1, West by the Naval Store Godowns, South by the Pekin Road.

Measurements of Land available for Building purposes. East, 159 feet. North, 225 „ 6 in. West 159 „ South, 230 „ 6 in.

Total Area 47,063 square feet, being equivalent to *6 mow, 4 fun, 8 le, 2 hoo* at 7,260 square feet per mow. The Land to the East of the house will at once be handed over to the purchaser; but the dwelling house will be retained for a period of eight months after the date of sale, together with the Land on the South and North of the house, which will be given over at the same time as the house, the seller to have the option to keep the House and Land as above mentioned for a period not exceeding four months beyond the above-stated eight months, at a Rental of Mexican Dollars one hundred per month.

Portions of this Lot has been surrendered for Public Service, viz, the Bund on the East and half of Pekin Road on the South.

The Beach Land in front of this Lot has been applied for by the Trustees of the Old Riding Course for the purpose of being converted into a public garden and promenade, &c. should the Foreign Office not come to an arrangement for the above purpose the land from the Bund to Low Water Mark will be given over to the purchaser of Lot 2, on the usual conditions of land surrendered for Public use in accordance with the Land-Regulations.

Lot 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the East, by a new road running from Pekin Road to the Soochow Creek, on the North by Lot 4, on the West by the Jail Compound, on the South by Pekin Road.

Measurements of Land available for Building purposes. East, 211 feet. North, 117 „ 6 inches. West, 193 „ 6 „ South, 130 „ 6 „

Total area 29,848 square feet, being equivalent to *4 mow, 1 fun, 1 le, 1 hoo*, at 7,260 square feet per mow. Portions of this lot, viz: half the road on the East, and half the road on the South have been surrendered for Public Service. The Building on this lot now used as a magazine will be handed over to the purchaser.

Lot 4.—A piece of land bounded on the East by the New Road running from Pekin Road to the Soochow Creek, on the North by lot 5, on the West by the centre of the ditch, on the South by the Jail Compound and by Lot 3.

Measurements of Land available for Building purposes. East, 140 feet. North, 230 „ West, 141 „ 6 inches. South, 255 „

Total area 36,008 square feet, being equivalent to *4 mow, 9 fun, 5 le, 5 hoo*, at 7,260 square feet per mow. A portion of this Lot, viz: half the road on the East, has been surrendered for Public Service.

Lot 5.—A piece of Land bounded on the East by the New Road running from Pekin Road to the Soochow Creek, on the North by Lot 6, on the West by the centre of the Ditch, on the South by Lot 4.

Measurements of Land available for Building purposes. East, 140 feet. North, 219 „ West, 141 „ 6 in. South, 230 „

Total Area 33,400 square feet, being equivalent to *4 mow, 6 fun, 0 le, 8 hoo*, at 7,260 square feet per mow. A portion of this Lot, viz: half the road on the East, has been surrendered for Public service.

The Purchaser of this Lot must construct a substantial 3-feet Drain from the New Road to the ditch on the West, should he stop the drain at present running through this Lot. All Buildings erected on the Consulate Property will have the privilege of using the drain.

Lot 6.—A piece of Land, bounded on the East by the New Road running from Pekin Road to the Soochow Creek, on the North by Lot 7, on the West by the centre of the ditch, on the South by Lot 5.

Measurements of Land available for Building purposes. East, 140 feet. North, 292 „ West, 141 „ 6 inches. South, 219 „

Total Area 31,980 square feet, being equivalent to *4 mow, 2 fun, 8 le, 1 hoo*, at 7,260 square feet per mow. A portion of this Lot, viz: half the road on the East, has been surrendered for Public Service.

Lot 7.—A piece of Land bounded on the East by the New Road running from Pekin Road to the Soochow Creek, on the North by Lot 8, on the West by a wall, on the South by Lot 6.

Measurements of land available for building purposes. East, 140 feet. North, 163 6 inch. West, 146 feet. South, 202 feet.

Total Area 27,304 square feet, being equivalent to *3 mow, 7 fun, 7 le, 3 hoo*, at 7,260 square feet per mow. A portion of this Lot, viz: half the road on the East, has been surrendered for Public Service.

Lot 8.—A piece of land bounded on the East by the New Road running from Pekin Road to the Soochow Creek, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, on the West by a public road, and on the South by Lot 7.

Measurements of land available for building purposes. East, 193 6 6 inch. North, 151 6 „ West, 254 feet. South, 151 „ 6 inch.

Total Area 46,838 square feet, being equivalent to *6 mow, 4 fun, 5 le, 1 hoo*, at 7,260 square feet per mow. Portions of this Lot, viz: half the road on the East and half the road on the West and the Bund on the North have been surrendered for Public Service. The Beach Land in front of this Lot will be given over to the purchaser of the Lot, on the usual conditions of land surrendered for Public Service in accordance with the Land Regulations.

The mow has been calculated in the areas of the above Lots as containing 7,260 square feet.

The measurements and calculations have been made by Messrs. Gribble and Whitfield, by whom a large Plan of the Land has been prepared, which may be inspected at the Office of the Auctioneer.

Lithographic Plans and any further particulars required, may be had on application to the Auctioneer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1.—*The highest Bidder shall be the Purchaser; and if any dispute shall arise, the property shall be put up again at a former bidding. One bidding will be reserved for each Lot.*

2.—*Immediately after the fall of the hammer the purchaser shall pay to the Auctioneer a deposit of 25 per cent on the amount of and in part of the purchase money and sign an agreement for completing the purchase according to these conditions.*

3.—*The remainder of the purchase money shall be paid within ten days from the day of sale, and the purchaser shall thereupon be entitled to a transfer in the mode prescribed by the Title Deed, and shall bear all expenses of and attendant upon the said Transfer.*

The Purchaser shall enter into the possession of the premises on the day of the payment of the remainder of the purchase money.

4.—*The Purchaser shall take no Title of the premises the customary Title Deed of Land registered at the British Consulate at Shanghai, and shall perform and fulfil all covenants and obligations necessary to be observed and fulfilled by the Landholders under the terms of the said Title Deed.*

5.—*The Purchaser shall pay the rent reserved by the Deed upon the area therein mentioned, although the actual area of the Lot may not be identical with that stated in the Title Deed.*

6.—*The statement of the area of the lot made at the time of sale, is declared to be the area according to the statement thereof in the Title Deed, and is not to be held to entitle the Purchaser to that quantity of ground if the lot does not really contain the specified quantity.*

7.—*The measurements of the available area of land will be given in English feet and inches and the boundaries stated; the purchaser will have to pay for so many mow and proportionately for so many long-ell parts of a mow as are stated to be the total area by the Title Deed, although the lot may not really contain the quantity of land specified by the Title Deed,—the selling "per mow" being declared to be merely a measure of value for the convenience of bidding, and not a warranty of the area of the lot.*

8.—*If any error or mis-statement shall have been made in the description, actual measurement, or existing boundaries of the property, the same shall not vitiate the sale but a reasonable compensation or equivalent—the purchase money being the measure of value— shall be given or taken as the case may require.*

9.—*In case of dispute respecting such compensation or equivalent, the same shall be settled by reference to two landholders, one to be appointed by the vendor and the other by the purchaser; these two landholders in the event of their not agreeing, to nominate a third landholder and the decision of any two of these three to be final.*

10.—*If any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of these conditions his deposit shall be thereupon forfeited to the Vendors who shall be at liberty to re-sell the lot or not at their option, and in case they shall elect to sell the deficiency if any in the price which shall be obtained at such re-sale and all expenses attending the same shall immediately thereafter be made good by the defaulting purchaser at the present sale and in case of, non-payment the whole or such part thereof as shall not be paid shall be recovered by the Vendors as and for liquidated damages.*

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer.

13sep 1037 Shanghai, 4th September, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL. Hongkew Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 10	Hankow,	Sept. 1
Hongkong,	Aug. 23	Nagasaki,	Aug. 20
Tientsin,	Aug. 30	Kanagawa,	Aug. 3

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong...May 14 | Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai ...May 14 | June 28

DEATH.

In action, before the Walls of Taingpoo on the 8th August, Major TARTOL of Ward's Regiment of disciplined Chinese.

At Shanghai, on the 1st inst., JOHN RIDSDALE, Esq.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 5th Sept. 1862. | *Ending 5th Sept. 1861*

August						
30.—	Max. 82	Min. 74	.....	Max. 86	Min. 82
31.—	„ 81	„ 73	.....	„ 87	„ 80
September						
1.—	„ 82	„ 75	.....	„ 86	„ 78
2.—	„ 80	„ 68	.....	„ 87	„ 78
3.—	„ 77	„ 69	.....	„ 87	„ 77
4.—	„ 79	„ 70	.....	„ 89	„ 79
5.—	„ 80	„ 73	.....	„ 87	„ 80

OPIUM.

	Malwa	Patna
August	Tls.	New Tls. Old Tls.
30.	575	515
September		
1.	567 *a* 570	537 *a* 540
2.	560 *a* 560	535 *a* 540
3.	565	540
4	565 *a* 570	540
5.	565 *a* 570	540

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—September 2, *Sen-shu*, (Br. sh.); 2, *ayrshire Lass*, (Br. str.); 3, *Dundee*; 4, *Glen Isla*; 4, *Ningpo*, (Dut. bq.), Meijer, from Hongkong; 5, *Shun-tee*, (Br str.), Blow, from Ningpo; 5, *Endeavour*, (Am. sch.); *Iris*, (Ham. sch.); 6, *Carthage*, (Br. str.), Hongkong and Coast.

DEPARTED.—September 4, *Paysan*, (Am. str) Governor Guinamtens, for Ningpo; 5, *Lightning*, (Am str) Taylor, for Chefoo and Tuku; *Columbia*, (Br. str.), Shuttleworth, for Kanagawa; *Cronbbane*, (Br bq.), Mein, for Nagasaki; *Swatow*, (Br. str.), Lucn, for Chefoo and Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Fcima*, from Ningpo, Dr. Abbey and family. Per str. *Express*, from Hankow, Capt. Biddle. Per *Carthage*, from Hongkong and Ports, Messrs. Smith, Parker, Higson and Hudson.

DEPARTED.—Per *Cadiz* for Hongkong, H. E. the Governor Guinamtens, Captains Albuquerque, Burton, Lieuts. J. A. Ramsay, Deban de Stanlande, Mrs. Langley and infant, Messrs J. R. Gonsalves, A. M. Pereira, W. P. Sutton, W. Henderson, J. Mackellar, J. D Woodworth. Per *Hu-quang* for Hankow, Messrs. Ayers, Pearson, Davies, Barnard, Rush, Bugemeyer. Per *Lightning*, for Tientsin, Mr. J. Moore, Captain Craig and two ladies.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TAM-SUY, FORMOSA, 7th July, 1862.

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern that the limits of this Port are extended up the river to include the town of Banca.

GEO. C. P. BRANE,
Offg. Vice-Consul.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A REPORT having been this day received to the effect that Cholera was very prevalent at Shanghae: it is hereby notified, that the Colonial Surgeon and Harbour Master have been instructed to take all the necessary precautions in reference to Vessels arriving from that Port.

By Order,
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1862.

THE London Mail of 26th July, due in Hongkong on the 7th September, and here on the 14th. It was received last year on the 30th September per *Ly-ee-moon*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Friday, the 19th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE TIME is at hand, when the foreign community of Shanghai will be called upon to pronounce a decided opinion on the policy to be adopted for its future better government. Monday next is the day fixed for that purpose, and the hour of meeting two P.M., at the British Consulate; when it is expected that there will be a full attendance of Land Renters, and others interested in the welfare of the Settlement.

We believe that the general feeling abroad is to have the Land Regulations revised, and the Municipal Council improved and strengthened. While recognizing the policy that it is expedient to extend what may be denominated the representative principle, would it not be advisable at the same time to consolidate the Consular powers, or what might be called the nominative element in our embryo constitution. On the one hand our executive authorities are weak from want of members, and on the other they lack strength because they are divided. While, therefore, we should have an efficient Municipal Council to deal with the internal affairs of Shanghai, we ought to have an amalgamation of the foreign authorities, so as to constitute an INTERNATIONAL CONSULAR COURT, having jurisdiction over the subjects and citizens of the various nations forming our motley community.

At present one of the chief grievances in Shanghai is the unsatisfactory state of its judicial institutions. Each Consulate is a petty court of justice, with power to try both civil and criminal cases, but only wherein persons belonging to the respective countries having Consuls, claim to be tried. The consequence is, that where the plaintiff belongs to one country and the defendant or prisoner to another, there is much confusion, and the ends of justice are frequently defeated. Such a court might consist of all the Consuls, and meet once a week, for the adjudication of international causes only, leaving ordinary cases, as at present, to be tried by each Consul in his own court.

Besides having these Executive functions it might partake in some measure of those of a deliberative assembly, discussing questions of a general character affecting the interests of all, such as the safety of Shanghai. In that case it would strengthen their decisions if the Commanders-in-Chief of the Military and Navy became *ex officio* members of this court. Its proceedings might then be communicated to the Municipal Council—which, as a Committee of Ways and Means, should raise the necessary funds for carrying out any public works, such as those of the defences, and recommended by the International Consular Court.

While on the one hand this Consular body consulted with the Municipal Council, on matters of vital importance to the community at large, the latter might reciprocate and submit to their judgment any point involving international interests. Herein then, these different elements of our body politic would act as checks upon each other, preventing hasty decisions, and mutually promoting the public good. By establishing a constitutive union of all interests in something of this form, jealousies, which now exist, would be dissipated, and a union would spring up amongst the public authorities of Shanghai, which would naturally lead to its better government.

These are but crude suggestions as to what should be the component parts of a second deliberative and executive body, and we send them forth for what they are worth; but at the same time we hold that the principle is sound, and according to the views of the greatest political economists and publicists. The more we consider the question of the "Better Government of Shanghai," the more we are impressed with the conviction that something more is wanted than the mere extension or strengthening of our Municipalities. Of the good that would accrue from a second Council being formed, of a different nature from that already established, we have an instance in the Defence Committee, from which has emanated this movement. As we have advanced on several occasions, we want in this incipient colony the nucleus of a constitutional government, representing the interests of all nations and classes—we want a body of men to meet and deliberate upon questions of higher import than what appertains to a municipal corporation—men possessed of the highest authority in the place; not merely to improve upon the slender code of rules and regulations by which we are supposed to be governed, but to enact new laws suited to the exigencies that arise, and the difficulties which surround us from the internecine native war now being carried on. Any form of government to be strong and efficient must be a reflex of the people and interests over which it has control, and surely no one is bold enough to advance that the municipal system alone is the basis for the "Better Government of Shanghai." The time is opportune to sow the seeds of a constitutional government, and we trust that it will be done at the meeting on Monday.

THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

AGAIN Shanghai is troubled with a panic, a sea of approaching rebels and fleeing refugees. When the first influx of afflicted natives occurred, columns of smoke by day and bright blazing fires by night within a few miles of the Settlement, left no doubt as to the presence of the Chang-maous—who were once more in our vicinity, making a demonstration of their disapproval of the discomfiture they had suffered at our hands during the spring and early portion of summer—collecting a force to make another attempt on Shanghai, or driven from some of their positions by the operations recently conducted by Ward and his trained Chinese, or, as some are inclined to believe, bands of marauders in search for food.

Whatever may have been their object, or how numerous they may have been, their audacity was no less conspicuous than the horrible desolation and disaster they caused to the country people over a large district in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

It was chiefly from the villages in a south-westerly direction that the first and greatest influx of refugees arrived, but at last the alarm spread on all sides, and people came from every direction on this side of the river, till the roads and open spaces close to and inside the Settlement were crowded with groups of men, women, and children, with buffaloes and oxen. As one passed by these groups it was impossible to avoid noting the patient resignation to their fate that each one showed; they merely looked and gazed at if beseechingly to help them out of their trouble, and give them back their homes; not as if we had taken them from them, but as if our strong arms would give them back everything they had lost—plundered and burnt homes and lost or murdered relatives. Seeing a crowd of them apparently in some unusual trouble, we looked to see what was the matter, and going close saw a young lad apparently in the last stage of cholera, supported by his mother, who, with one arm round his neck, piteously called her dying and now almost insensible Son to drink some water from a cup she held in her other hand. It was a painful and touching scene to witness her anxiety and satisfaction, when he did drink a little and showed a little more a sign of life. She had many sympathizers in her country people about her, and one of them was endeavouring to cure the patient with a popular remedy, which consists in probing a needle over the body to such depths as to appear likely to injure some vital parts. What success attended the remedy in this case we could not wait to ascertain. Ascending the look-out near the Stone Bridge over the Soochow Creek, we could distinguish the burning villages about three miles off, and long tortuous processions of villagers winding through the now almost-matured fields of rice and other cultivation. These were mostly people whose homes were within easy distance of the Settlement, and who were now, on the approach of evening, endeavouring to get back to their villages for the night, to return in the morning to the Settlement again, probably knowing that their enemies remain quiet at night.

Seeing their first acts of violence were unheeded, save by an attempt of the Imperialists—who, report said, were completely annihilated to the extent of several thousands, together with two or three of their best leaders—the blazing villages advanced daily nearer our outposts, till at length the rebels showed their banners in and about the village of Fa-wha, where a detachment of the 31st and some artillery are stationed. On the 26th, the village of the Bubbling-well was in their possession, looted and partially burnt, and a party of coolies carrying the rations for the detachment at Fa-wha, escorted by a few men of the Punjaubs, while passing by the village, were suddenly pounced upon and the provisions captured, the escort and the coolies, however, having made a safe retreat.

When things came to such a pass it was impossible to avoid making an effort to drive the rebels away and cool their audacity. Accordingly, the day being most favourable, dull overcast and pleasantly cool, although in the month of August, all the available men of the English troops in the Garrison, marched from their respective Quarters after having had their dinner.

The object of the operations was to come from opposite quarters upon the Chang-maous who were known to be in strong force on this side of the creek, and to cut off their retreat by destroying a bridge they had constructed across the Soochow Creek about 3 miles above the Stone Bridge. For this purpose a detachment of the Royal Engineers, under Capt. Gordon, ascended the creek in boats escorted by a company of the 31st Regiment, who marched along the West bank. Unfortunately, the tortuous course of the creek gave the party the idea that they had overreached the place it was supposed the bridge was at, and where the troops were converging to, while the presence of the large bodies of Rebels in

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close proximity determined them to return; to act otherwise would have been extreme rashness, although as it afterwards appeared, an advance of half a mile further would have brought them to the object of their search, and given a different account of the day's proceedings. About half past two o'clock, 180 men of the 67th Regiment under Capt. Stack, marched by a road leading directly from the West gate to Fa-wha—200 men of the Punjabees under Major Stafford marched by a road from Ningpo Joss house to the Bubbling Well, and afterwards joined the 67th at Fa-wha, the troops here being reinforced with a company of the 31st under Capt. Mitchell and some artillery with two mountain howitzers, they were further reinforced with 200 men of Kingsley's trained Chinese. While this party was collecting at Fa-wha, the red flags of the Chung-maous could be seen about a mile distant in a village on our right, and within easy distance of an Armstrong gun. They stood their ground as if conscious that they were not to be disturbed, nor was it the intention to attack them in that place just yet.

About 3 P.M., the arrival of Colonel Thomas, C.B., in command of the garrison, along with the Staff, among whom was Capt. Borlase, the Senior Naval Officer. The column marched through the village of Fa-wha, the 67th Regt. leading the way. Simultaneously, some companies of the 31st, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Egar, who had reached the Bubbling Well by a road leading direct from the Stone Bridge on the east side of the creek, previously reinforced by a party of the 22nd N.I., went across country in a westerly direction, towards a body of the rebels in their front, who retreated before them. They continued in pursuit till they reached the back of the creek, and were met by the other converging columns.

Major Taylor, with a company of the 5th B. N. I. and a mountain howitzer, proceeded along the west side of the creek and was ready to meet any rebels coming in his direction; while two Armstrong guns, escorted by Capt. Pepper's company of the 31st, advanced by the new road, and were ready to give the enemy a warm reception in case of bolting in their direction.

To understand the plan of the operations it is necessary to have an idea of the nature of the country which, though as flat as a billiard table, is most difficult for troops to traverse. There are roads, but so narrow that an ordinary well-worn pathway through a meadow in England would represent the average width of most of them; nor are they continuous as a meadow pathway generally is, but frequently interrupted with bridges, formed by slabs of granite or frail wood work. This entails a march in single file, and a difficulty in massing or otherwise manœuvring troops with rapidity. True there are large fields and open cultivated places to any extent, where cotton, beans and rice are grown, and where one would think it possible for troops to march; but however extensive these spaces appear, one is soon brought to a standstill by a creek or ditch, which it is impossible to cross without either first spanning it with a bridge or following its course till one is met with; consequently, however narrow may be the road, it must be followed if one is to get on. These roads, narrow creeks, and even the course and relative positions of the wide Soochow Creek, are not accurately mapped, and are only known to the local inhabitants. In short, to give an idea of the intricacy of the country, it is only necessary to say that the trees by the roadside were found recently notched (doubtless by the Chung-maous) in some places where the column marched. The villages which occur at frequent intervals being shaded by willow and mulberry trees and with an growing shrubs, afford admirable cover for concealment; and no doubt many of the rebels remained *perdu* in the villages within a few hundred yards of us as the column passed by, as well as in the high-grown crops of beans, cotton or tall grass, and the villagers having all fled it was impossible to get any intelligence of the enemy.

The main column under the immediate command of Col. Thomas, C.B., marched through the village of Fa-wha, which presented a woeful picture of desolation; the houses on both sides of the road were all broken into, doors and windows smashed in, furniture broken, crockery lying about in pieces, rice scattered on the ground, articles of clothing lying about; everything shewing the presence of the devastating Taiping rebels. Such was the aspect from within a few yards of the houses occupied as quarters by the troops, to the end of the village about a mile distant. With the exception of a couple of beggars lying in starving wretchedness, there was no living person seen—they had all fled. Continuing the road before us, we came into a highly cultivated open country, and thought it a pity to see it at the mercy of such useless wretches. With slight deviations from a direct course due west, we got at length a view of some white flags in the distance. On approaching a little further, the flags appeared to move to our left. While marching on in their direction, we came upon the cooking pots of a small detachment of the enemy close to the road-side, and found the fires still boiling the contents of the iron pans. One of the men of the 31st seeing a likely place to find a rebel in a temporary shed in the field close by, ran forward and brought back a live Chung-maou, he found quietly taking his siesta. He was a small lad apparently 15 or 16 years of age, dressed in the ordinary Chinese costume with a military jacket on, of a dark colour with red margin; his long hair hanging loose about his face, showed at once what he was. One can never forget the expression of surprise and dismay he showed when brought in—it was no longer a dream—it was a real fact. He first gazed at our Chinese coolies, but found no friend there, then at us. In short no wild animal when caught, could show more nervous affright than he did, and well he might—what hope for him. It has since turned out that he had in his pocket the Commission of an Officer bestowed on him by the Chung Wang; *probably for some act of daring and murder*—there can be no doubt as to his ultimate fate if he has been handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Seeing a long array of white banners before us, we thought that the Chung-maous were going to stand; so, collecting the troops under cover of an intervening village, the 31st and 67th passed rapidly to the front and extended before them. The rebel flags remaining stationary, excited every body, rapid firing commenced on both sides and continued for a few minutes; our men advancing. Just as we thought we were fairly on them, the creek, 100 yards wide, was discovered flowing between us and our quarry. It was impossible to see this creek sooner, owing to the high growing crops on either side of it; however, those who took good aim and judged their distance well before firing (both difficult to do in the excitement of the moment) no doubt emptied a saddle or two of their leaders, and laid low some of their banner-owners. They did not stand our fire long, but rapidly retreated, as all our column came forward. Just before us, we found the bridge on the destruction of which all our hopes were previously fixed. It was constructed in a most ingenious manner with the wood work taken out of the nearest houses—tables, chairs, doors, and the beams of the roofs; and the walls were all collected and arranged in an amazingly ingenious manner. It was apparently frail to a degree, but yet strong enough for men and ponies to cross over. Above it another similar bridge was constructed, but it was no longer serviceable, probably from being partially carried away by the strong current of the creek.

On passing over a small branch creek, the swollen semi-decomposed body of a Chinaman lay floating on the surface tainting the air; and on the bank close to the bridge, the body of a Chinaman in military dress lay on the ground, not on his face exactly, for head he had none, it being apparently removed but a few hours previously, as the blood was still fresh. Some one discovered a couple of stray heads with long hair in this neighbourhood, so that they must have been decapitating their own people by way of amusement. These were the only instances of dead bodies met with throughout the the march of this column, though all the villages we passed bore evidence of being looted and burnt, and every where articles of clothing were met with, even on the banks of the creek.

The troops having waited for a short time to rest, commenced their return, marched by the shortest route to their respective barracks, which they reached shortly after dark; all the better for the day's adventure. We have since heard that Ward and his trained Chinese visited the same district the following morning, and found the place completely deserted by the enemy, so that the result of the expedition has been to drive off the Taipings from threatening the Settlement, and enabling the people to return to their villages.

TAIPING EDITION OF THE BIBLE.

Further, in the note to the 17th cap. John, comprising a portion from v. 17 to 21, we read "We are the True Lord and the Truth and the Word of Shangti, hence the Father appointed Us to become a great Word (path or chief). The Elder Brother before sent Us into the World that the disciples might be sanctified through the Truth. The Elder Brother says clearly that the disciples are one in him that we may know that the three persons are in one (trinity in unity). But further, the Elder Brother is of course the Elder Brother, and the disciples are the disciples. One and two and two in one (distinct and yet united). *The Elder Brother is not the disciples*, and the disciples are not the Elder Brother. Respect this!"

In the note to the 5th cap. of the 1st Epistle of John we find "Shangti is the most honourable alone. Christ is the Son of Shangti. The Son is begotten of the Father and with him forms one co-equal person. But still the Father is the Father and the Son the Son; separate but yet united in one. Regarding the Holy Spirit Tung-wang, the Sacred Will of Shangti says, 'Throughout every place men may know how to throw off sickness through the Spiritual Tung-wang, who is the beloved son of Shangti, and who, with the Elder Brother and Us (or myself) was brought forth by the same mother. Before the heavens and the earth were formed, were the three persons born of the same Father. For the Heavenly Father God is the one True Spirit alone and one Holy Spirit alone. Shangti says beside me there can be no other Spirit and no other God. The Holy Spirit is Shangti. If beside me there be a Holy Spirit then there must be a different Spirit, which is the voice of the Holy Spirit, and is likewise the voice of the Holy Spirit Shangti, but it is not, that the voice is the Holy Spirit. The Spirit is the Tung-wang sent down *from Heaven*. The Holy Spirit is certainly (or nevertheless) the Holy Spirit, and the voice of the Spirit is the voice of the Spirit; separate and yet combined. The Son proceeds from the Father, but is co-equal and one with him. Still the Father is the Father, and the Son the Son, united in one and yet distinct.' Shangti has come down and commissioned the Tung-wang (King of the East) to become the Holy Spirit. The position of the Tung-wang is really the voice of the Spirit and the Comforter [of mankind.] The Father knowing that there were certain errors in the New Testament hence directed the Tung-wang to testify that the Holy Spirit is Shangti and that the voice of the Spirit is the Tung-wang; and knowing moreover that men erroneously recognize Christ as (being) Shangti, hence Shangti commissioned the Tung-wang to elucidate clearly—that the Father *exists*. Christ directed the Hsi-wang (King of the West) to make known explicitly that there is an Elder Brother (or that the Elder Brother *exists*) The Father is the Father and the Son the Son; the Elder Brother the Elder Brother, and the Younger Brother the Younger Brother separate and united. If people cling to the idea that Christ is Shangti, then (it must be admitted that) there is another God, and how will the mind of the Elder Brother be comforted thereat? The Elder Brother has now descended upon the earth and instructed Us saying 'My own Brother Hsiu-tsenen thou shalt not hereafter call me God. Yeh is God.' The Elder Brother has more than once said that there is a Father and a Son; moreover We ourself have been up to heaven and seen the Heavenly Father several times, and the Heavenly Mother several times, the Elder Brother several times, and we have many proofs and evidences to this effect. In heaven or earth it is invariably the same, 'hearing is not equal to, or the same as, seeing.' Respect this!"

TAIPING PAPERS.

No. 2.

Following up our analysis of the Muster Roll which fell into our hands, we turn to the names themselves and find, whether intentionally or not, our Taiping friends have copied the old Covenanters in adopting names of meaning, as well as in fighting with the sword in one hand and the bible in the other. The names indeed are not so Scriptural, but then the Taipings are not so religious; and we feel sure, it will gratify the lovers of Taipingdom, to be able to trace even a slight resemblance between the Taiping exterminators and our old Reformers. As our object is merely to furnish information, we give the names simply as they stand, without attempting to draw further attention to them.

Muster Roll of the brethren attached to the untranslatable Yamun:—

Yuan, of the Lovely Spring.
Yuan, the Victorious.
Chang, the Boy that can do it.
Tsang, of the truthful Tribe.
Keang, the Foundation Stone.
Hsuh, the Starter.
Li, the beautiful Prospect.
Liu, the Rising Sun.
Wang, the Always-at-hand.
Yu, the Descendant of Heroes.
Huang, the Illuminated.
Hang, the Model of Elegance.
Hsü, the All Happy.
Msü, the Treasure.
Hsü, the Zealous.
Lou, the Nine-lived One.
Kuo, the Founder of Races.
Lo, who came of Himself.
Wu, in whom all Delight.
Lo, the Ferocious.
Liu, the Stepping Stone.
Kuo, who knows what he is about.
Wu, the Melodious.
Kan, who was sent by his Lover.
Shan, the Joss.
Ha, who cares for nought.
Hung, the Host in Himself.
Cho, Poor, but Upright.
Chu, the Golden Demon.
Chung, the Letter Writer.
Ho, who will Increase.
Chang, who desires Beauty.
Hung, who Remembers the Past.
Chang, who Supports his Sons.
Liu, of the Prosperous Fortune.
Lo, of Enlarged Virtue.
Lu, the Killer of Smokers.
Chen, the Eloquent.
Le, the Fat and Happy.
Li, the Horse Tamer.
Chen, the Son of the Sea.
Wu, the Lofty Pine.
Chu, of the Top of the Mountain.
Kau, the Son of Kow.
Chaw, of the Elegant Themes.
Kung, the Lovely.
Chow, the Lucky
Yung, the Bringer of Spring.
Chou, of a Thousand.
Hsiue, who Fished for Gold.
Lio, the Foremost.
Pino, of the Golden Teeth.
Yew, who has a talent for thrashing.
Yeu, who Does what is Right.
Wu, the Slasher.
Hung, who follows a Lead.
Yew, who Delights in Danger.
Chou, the perfect Jewel.
Chu, who will Rise to a Height.
Li, the Abiding.
Chang, who Winneth the Mountain.
Liu, who Shuts up the Shops.
Tuo, who is a Devil when Fighting.
Liang, who Does what he's Told.
Liang, who should be Promoted.
Li, the Begetter.
Ho, who was Happy.
Yeng, the Source of Love.
Wu, the Golden Book
Chang, the Owner of Fields.
Chou, the Old One.
Peng, the Subjugator.
Chang, What good is He?
Ma, the Beginning of Virtue.
Chen, of the Setting Sun.
Liu, the Left hand Man.
Mao, Where did he come from?
Chien, the Born to Command.
Chen, the Fierce.
Li, the Regenerate.
Chou, the Eternal Spring.
Yu, the Trustworthy Friend. C. A.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

At the present moment no subject is perhaps of greater importance than cotton and the capabilities of its production in all cotton-growing countries.

It is well known that large quantities of this substance are produced and consumed in local manufacture by the Chinese in all the provinces of China we have hitherto had intercourse with; but it is not perhaps so generally known that the land of the northern provinces is to a considerable extent set apart for its cultivation, and that raw cotton is so much more consumed by the Chinese of the North than in other ports of China—the chief cause of its consumption being the longer continued and colder weather of the north, which obliges the inhabitants to thickly pad their garments and to use a much greater amount of bed covering, besides the large proportion consumed in the manufacture of the ordinary cotton fabrics of the country.

A short excursion into the interior of the province of Pechili has enabled the writer of this communication to collect some facts which may prove no less interesting to the English merchant in China than the cotton manufacturer at home. Starting from Tientsin in the latter end of October last year and taking a road leading in a north-westerly direction, small fields of cotton were almost immediately met with, and as the journey advanced, these fields increased in extent and frequency till in some districts they extended over an area of some square miles, while the millet, Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and bean fields diminished in proportion. By this time of the year the cotton harvest was almost finished, though still a few women and children were seen in groups collecting the pods which remained on the stems, now almost leafless.

The cotton plant appeared to be of a uniform height of about 22 inches above ground and was carefully cultivated in ridges sufficiently wide to allow the branches to expand freely and to permit easy hoeing, which is assiduously attended to in the early stages of its growth. In these respects there is at once seen a wide difference in the cultivation of cotton in the North, and at Shanghai, where the seed is mostly broadcast and the plant varies so much in height. In some places, whether owing to the poverty of the soil or want of moisture, it is only ten or twelve inches above the surface while in other places it is breast high. There are other important points of difference between the two plants though apparently identical in species, the quantity and quality of the cotton do not correspond—the northern plant yields from 50 to 60 pods and in some instances (as the writer has been credibly informed by the local Chinese) 80 blossoms are produced by a single plant, while the Shanghai plant on an average yields 20 to 30 blossoms. This difference may be effected by a practice they adopt in the North which they do not follow in the South; namely, when the plant is about twelve inches high, in the 4th or 5th moon, they nip off the top of the plant, which may have the effect of directing the growth to the lateral branches as well as stunting the plant—this is practised in coffee plantations to a considerable extent with wonderful results, and in floriculture the effects are well known.

Although the staple of both plants is not over an inch in length, the cotton of the North is remarkably fine, while the Shanghai cotton is as remarkable for its coarseness. How far the peculiarities of climate, of soil, or this practice of pollarding the plant, are capable of promoting these great differences, the writer is not sufficiently versed in agriculture to venture an opinion.

In the North the seed is sown by a seed-sowing machine of simple contrivance, the ground being previously prepared and slightly manured; the blossoms appear about the 6th moon, and in the 8th moon the pods are fit for gathering. One moon of land yields about 100 catties of cotton with seed, or 35 catties of cleansed cotton, valued at from 175 to 200 cash per catty, the exchange of the dollar being at 1,000 cash—at this rate the exportation of cotton would have realized handsomely, as the market now stands by last accounts, 14d. per pound. There is still the value of cotton seeds, which are used in feeding cattle or making oil to be taken into account, these sell at 16 cash per catty—so that a mow of land which pays a rent of about 500 cash a year and producing 100 catties of cotton, would realize $7.16 or a balance of $6.66 to pay for labour of tillage, harvesting, and cleansing the cotton of the seed, the latter process being performed by cotton cleaners, who travel about the country, generally two together, and carry their simple machinery with them. The apparatus is probably well known; it consists of two revolving cylinders, one smaller than the other, the upper cylinder being worked by a treddle under the foot; the right hand turns the lower and larger cylinder, while the cotton is passed between both with the left hand. This simple machine works remarkably well and rapidly, the cotton passes through perfectly free from seeds, which fall to the ground on the opposite side of the cylinders. The second man frees the cotton of any grits or particles of dirt adhering to it and works it up into a mass of uniform texture with a bow exactly similar to those used in India and worked in the same way the cotton is now rolled up into bundles of 2 or 3 catties each and is ready for the market. In every village throughout the journey, even in the remote mountain passes, the monotonous thurm of the cotton-bow could be heard, reminding one of the profitless tom-tom-ing in the villages in Ceylon and Bengal.

Having passed through several places when lurs were being held, it was noticed that in most of them were large supplies of cotton, clean and unclean, and had one been intent on making a fortune instead of sight-seeing, many bales might have been bought, on which a considerable profit would have been realized. However, this is a field now open to speculators, and doubtless a large amount of cotton could be gleaned by going from village to village and buying their stock or simply waiting for the lurs. But, reader, do not think the people of the North are very simple folk; perhaps in no part of the world will you find it more difficult to deal or traffic, without being thoroughly done as in the North of China; they are without exception the most cunning, deceptive, unstraightforward people on the face of the earth.

It may yet be a question whether the importation of cotton from India would not pay, particularly if the Confederate States should again become the sole cotton mart, and Europe should have no need of India cotton. Such a state of things might prove of no small advantage to China, as it would set free a vast extent of country for the cultivation of cereals and cheapen the food of the people; while it would tend more to increase the consumption of our cotton manufactures, which still have in a measure to compete with the products of the native looms, if the prices of our manufactures exceed the limit at which Chinese manufactured cotton cloths can be sold at.

Should it on the other hand be desired that China in addition to tea and silk, should add raw cotton to her exports, it becomes a question whether the soil and climate would not be favorable to the introduction of another species of cotton capable of yielding a longer staple, as this in the chief test of its value to the home manufacturer. The writer is not aware that any experiments have been made with the Sea Island or other American species, and if the subject has not been entertained, it might prove under present circumstances one worthy of consideration and likely to be attended with important commercial results.

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INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java; or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

ARMY AGENTS, SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
CHURCH STREET, SHANGHAI,
Between Consulate Road, and Park Lane

BEG to notify that they have for Sale, a good assortment of Ship Chandlery, Oilman's Stores and Fancy Goods.

Consisting of,—

Patent Sheet Packing, Piston Rope, Hemp Packing Handcuffs, Scrapers, Copper and Iron Nails, etc., etc.
Sewing and Roping Twine,
Single and Double Blocks,
Hooks and Thimbles,
Marryatt's Signals,
Bunting, Patent Sheaves.
Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Copal Varnish,
Oakum, Houseline and Marline,
Side Lights, Masthead Lights,
Signal Halliards, Pi-hing Lines, Log Lines.
Lead Lines, Ambro-Line, Spunyarn, and Ratline Stuff.
Handspikes, Wooden Pumps, Tar Brushes,
Deep Sea Lead Lines, Dippers, Oil-Feeder,
Shovels, Deck Lights, Castor Oil, Turps,
Galvanized Clews, Thimbles, Hanks, etc.,
Wire Rope, etc., etc.,
Pickles, Catsup, Worcester-Sauce, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Mustard, Tart Fruits, Candied Peel, Raisins, Currants, Cryst. Fruits, Milk, Gelatine, Vanilla, Sausages, Black Pudding, Pearl Barley Blenders, Tongues, Pork Pies, Almonds, Sugar, Hams, Cheese, Butter, etc., etc.
Duck Drill, Alpaca, Merino, Table Damasks, Napkins, Curtain Damask, Chintz, Holland Linen, Towels, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Whips, Hats and Caps, Saddles, Horse Clothing, Horse Brushes, and Curry-Combs, Copying Presses, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes all sizes, and Stationery of all descriptions.
Pipes, Cigar Cases, Knives, Scissors,
Electro-plated Goods,
Engravings, Novels,
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Braces,
Iron Bedsteads and Chairs,
Fancy Flannel, Lamps,
Perfumery, Cockles Pills.
Also,
A Choice Assortment of Wines, etc., comprising
Sparkling Hock, do. Mozelle, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Ginger Wine, Barsac, Cognac, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Liqueurs, Orange Bitters, Brandy, Old Tom, Whiskey, Geneva, Beer and Porter in wood, do. in pints and quarts, Stout in quarts, Cigars and Cheroots.
N. B—Business transacted in Mexican Dollars and Cents.
tf Shanghai, August 2nd, 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

HAVE JUST LANDED
Ex *OCEAN MAIL* and *OSPRAY*,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF—

BRUSSELS' Tapestry and Felt Carpeting with Rugs to match.
Cocoa Matting for passages, Four and Two Burner Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Solar, Moderator and Photogène Office and Reading Lamps.
Figs,
Raisins,
Almonds.
Also,
A good Assortment of Oilman's stores.
tf Shanghai, August 29th, 1862.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—By an eminent ENGINEER.
One GEARED VERTICAL complete.
14 screw Copying PRESSES at 21 Tls.
1 Lever do. do.
Also to arrive per *Anglo-Saxon*.—A steam ENGINE complete and 2 screw PRESSES.
Orders for Machinery of any kind will be received for execution in England by

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

PARTIES wishing to subscribe to the "*STRAITS TIMES EXTRA*," can be supplied with Copies on the arrival of the Mail Steamer from Hongkong by applying at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Subscription for one year, Tls. 4.00
Single Copies 2 mace each.
n tf 780 Shanghai, June 2nd, 1862.

At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

Legge's CHINESE CLASSICS vol. 1 and 2, ... each	$ 6.0
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN *in press*	2.0
Medhurst's DIALOGUES in MANDARIN	—
DIALOGUES in ENGLISH & JAPANESE	1.0
William's TONIC DICTIONARY.....	7.0
William's MIDDLE KINGDOM	5.0
William's MAPS OF CHINA	$1 a 2 0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE,..	1 0
DESCRIPTION OF SHANGHAE....	1.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY,.....	0 4
MARINER'S GUIDE to JAPAN....	2.0
CHINESE MISCELLANY.....	3.0

&c., &c., &c.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be SOLD TWO or THREE LOTS of LAND suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET a DESIRABLE RESIDENCE possessing large GODOWN accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

報新海上

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays,* and *Saturdays*; and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

PRICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$ 4 per annum.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.*

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble theirs of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England: Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29m4 London 19th October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SHANGHAI AND OUTPOSTS.
(COMMISSARIAT HEAD QUARTERS, FUH-HO.)
SHANGHAI, 21*st August*, 1862.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the Undermentioned Articles, for the use of ARMY HOSPITALS, at Shanghai and Outposts, from 1*st October*, 1862, *to* 31*st March*, 1863, inclusively—the prices to be stated in Tael Cents viz:—

	Tael Cents.
Bread, 1st quality, at per lb., English Weight, ...	
Flour, do. do. do.	
Fresh Beef, (without bone), do.	
Fresh Mutton, do. do.	
Suet, do. do. do.	
Pork Fat do. do. do.	
Fowls, plucked and cleaned, weighing not less than 1½ lbs. when ready for cooking.....	
Fowls, alive, weighing not less than 2 lbs.,..	
Fresh Fish, at per lb. English Weight,.....	
Fresh Butter do.	
Salt Butter do.	
Milk, at per pint.....	
Tea, at per lb. English weight.	
Sugar do. do.	
Rice do. do.	
Fresh Vegetables, (mixed), per lb. English Weight,...	
Potatoes, do. per lb. do. ...	
Coffee, do. do. ...	
Pepper, do. do. do. ...	
Oranges, at per dozen	
Lemons do. do.	
Pearl Barley, at per lb. English Weight,.....	
Sago do. do.	
Arrowroot, do. do.	
Eggs, at per dozen	
Spice, at per lb. English Weight.....	
Paper, common do.	
Leeches, at per dozen.....	
Fresh Fruit at per lb. English Weight.....	
Salt do. do.	
Mustard do. do.	
Whiting do. do.	

Tenders, (to be in duplicate, and to be marked on the outside "Tender for Army Hospital Supplies") are to be delivered before Noon on *Tuesday, the 16th day of September next.*

Forms of Tender, and conditions of contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at this Office.

The Senior Commissariat Officer reserves the right of accepting any part of any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Assistant Commissary General.
15sep 1474

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SHANGHAI AND OUTPOSTS.
(COMMISSARIAT HEAD QUARTERS, FUH-HO.)
SHANGHAI, 21*st August*, 1862.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such Articles undermentioned as may be demanded from the Contractor, from 1*st October*, 1862, to 31*st March*, 1863, inclusively,—the prices to be specified in Tael Cents, viz.:—

Tenders, (to be in duplicate, and to be marked on the outside, "Tender for Army Supplies") are to be delivered before NOON, on *Tuesday, the 16th day of September next.*

	Tael Cents.
Bread at per lb. English Weight.....	
Flour do. do.	
Fresh Beef do. do.	
Fresh Mutton do. do.	
Goat's Flesh do. do.	
Rice do. do.	
Sugar do. do.	
Black Tea do. do.	
Ground Coffee do. do.	
Ghee do. do.	
Dholl do. do.	
Salt Fish do. do.	
Potatoes do. do.	
Green Vegetables do. do.	
Pepper do. do.	
Salt do. do.	
Oil do. do.	
Cotton Wick do. do.	
Coal, per ton of 2,240 lbs. English weight.....	
Firewood, per 100 lbs. do.	
Lime, per Bushel.....	
Charcoal per lb. English Weight.....	
Turmeric do. do.	

Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at this office.

The Senior Commissariat Officer reserves the right of accepting any part of any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Assistant Commissary General
15sep 1477

RILEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Steel Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

RILEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port; Orders left at THOS. HUNT & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed MARINE SURVEYOR for the United States Consulate Court.

G. P. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICES will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company bring now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUGH MACLEAN and Mr. C. W. HALSTEAD have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company; and that Mr. MACQUEEN, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. MACLEAN, HALSTEAD, or MACQUEEN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
CAPITAL £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1862.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from LI KEE, SULPHUR, or SLATE, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 20 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.
tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE Shipping Community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the repair of vessels in the AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water and 200 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of Timber, Spars, Iron, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Lumber, Paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels; and the work is done under the Superintendence of Experienced European Shipwrights and Smiths. The Dock is fitted with Caisson Gate. Iron Ships requiring to Dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this Dock at reasonable charges.

Good Quarters on the Premises for Crews of Vessel of War using the Dock.
27se Amoy, June, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 6 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M to 1 P.M. after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Victorian* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTOR HOUSE,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL IN SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering WAX Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.
25oc April 26, 1862

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS, &c., &c.,

J. H. WIGNALL,

HAS taken the premises adjoining the Old Dock for General Engineer's Work, &c., &c., and trusts by a punctual attendance to orders to share their patronage.
16no Shangai, August 11th, 1862

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,
Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

WRIGHT & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Auctioneers, &c.,
NINGPO.
16au—63 August 16th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
Apothecary.

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application at the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang fong 祥昌
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE.
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public
Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BROS & Co.'s, Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.
Office hours from 10 *till* 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.
tf April 28th, 1862.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 26, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

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